

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT'R. 24, 1877.

In his speech at Newcastle, England, last Saturday, Gen. Grant said he went to the war (meaning the civil war in this country) "for the cause which he believed to be right." Mrs. Woodbull, who first exposed Mr. Beecher, said she did not blame him for what he did. but for his hypocrisy in denying it. Nobody blames Gen. Grant for the part he took in the war, but when it is remembered that he applied for a commission in the Confederate army, such speeches as that we allude to can but lower him still further in the estimation of hose who are familiar with his history. He was a democrat, and a pro-slavery one at that, and all his associations and feelings, except those of self-interest, were with the South; and he joined the Northern army, as has been repeatedly asserted by those who know him best, solely because it was the stronger, and promised better pay and more rapid promotion. While such a course is not commendable nobody now censures him for it, but when he says he went to the war for "the cause he believed to be right," people will not believe his denials of complicity in the black Friday's op-

The reputation of ex-Congressman John Morrissey will not suffer from the late revelations of the convict Tweed, as the latter's testimony has been found to be unreliable. He swore last Friday that he had paid money to certain members of the New York Senate for voting for a particular bill he wanted passed, but an examination of the journal of the Senate shows that the members referred to, so far from voting for that bill, were among those who voted against it. As a general rule testimony in the shape of confessions should only be credited when supported by strong corroborative evidence. Tweed's, to be sure, has that in many particulars, but as it has been found to be incorrect in one instance—the one alluded to-it may be incorrect in all, and consequently is of entirely too unreliable a character to justify a conviction of those he may im-

Mr. A. II. Stephens is on his way to Washington to occupy his seat in Congress as a representative from Georgia. If all the sick national legislators held on to life as tenaciously as Mr. Stephens, the halls of Congress would be filled with an assemblage of invalids. Sick or well, however, there are but few in either branch of Congress who can boast of more brains than the shriveled sage of Liberty Hall.

Are our citizens fully alive to the importance of earnestly and cordially co operating with our enterprising friends from the country in the good work of making the Agricultural Exhibition a success? We trust so.

Mr. W. J. Shelburn has received the conservative nomination for the House of Delegates

Honors to the Ex-President.

A great demonstration of the workmen of Northumberland and Durham was held on the town moor of Newcastle on Saturday afternoon in honor of General Grant. Twenty-two trade secieties participated in a procession, which oc cupied twenty minutes in passing a given point. The number of persons present on the moor is estimated at from forty thousand to fifty thousand. The demonstration has had no precedent since the great political meeting at the time of the Reform bill excitement.

Mr. Thomas Burt, member of Parliament for Marpeth, presented a eulogistic address to General Grant, who said he thanked the workingmen for their very welcome address, and thought this reception was the most honorable he could meet with. Alluding to what Mr. Burt had said concerning the late civil war, General Grant declared that he had always been an advocate of peace, but when war was declared be went to the war for the cause which | he believed to be right, and fought to his best ability to secure peace and safety to his nation. In regard to the relations between America and England the General said that the friendship now existing between the two countries he fully believed was increasing, and would, in common with industry and civilization, increase

in the future. Mr. Fairchild, U. S. Consul at Liverpool. bore testimony to the gratification of the American people at the reception of the ex President

Gen. Grant on his departure from the moor

was enthusiastically cheered. On the same day the Mayor and Town Council of Gateshead presented the ex-President with a congratulatory address. General Grant will be a failure and a devastating Indian war be now, my colored friends, who have thought or expressed pleasure at his enthusiastic reception the result. Sitting Bull with 1,000 warriors is who have been told that I was turning my back in all the towns of the North of England, and in the heart of the Canadian Buffalo country upon the men for whom I fought now listen. said he was glad the good feeling between Eng- near the Wood Mountains. Joseph's band is After thinking it over I believed that your rights land and America was warmer to day than it

A bacquet was given in honor of Gen. Grant in the evening by the Mayor of Newcastle. In response to a toast to his health General Grant said his reception in Newcastle exceeded anything he had expected, and had been the warmest and best he had had or could have had.

er, one of the oldest and stanchest conservatives in the State, and a member of the Convention at Richmond which nominated General Walker, was chairman of the meeting. Resolutions looking to the nomination of a candidate in General Walker's place were adopted. Captain H. H. Riddleberger, of Woodstock, also a member of the Richmond Convention, was an active parti-cipant in the meeting and in denouncing Walk- be furnished this or early next week. er,s abandonment of the conservative platform. Hon. Judge Harris, of the United States Congress, took grounds against the passage of the resolutions. Public sentiment is strongly against Walker in Rocking ham and Shenandoah counties, and without some satisfactory explanation the great majority of the votes of these strongly conservative counties will be cast against him.

The movement to get rid of Walker is, beyond the conservatives of Mr. Barbour. question, very formidable and imposing. An Mr. Stofer is going to re-establish the Culpeper bid you good morning.

Observer in a short time

News of the Day.

Dispatches from Fernandina indicate no abatement in the epidemic raging there .-There have been five deaths since the last report, among the number being two Sisters of Mercy. There are a number of new cases, and many very critical ones. The weather is change able, with rain. The aspect is very gloomy. and the citizens are despondent. The situation is apparently getting worse. Medical aid was asked from Jacksonville yesterday, and a physician left by train last night for Fernandina. Captain Jacob Brock, a well known pioneer steamboat man of the St. John's river, is dead. He was 67 years of age. There was only one death at Fernandina from yellew fever yesterday. The disease is spreading very rapidly among the colored people.

Shifflet, now under sentence of death at Harrisonburg, Va., was baptised yesterday in his cell in prison, and during the ceremony denied the killing of Lawson. He admitted that he knew the murder was to be committed, and that he had stood on a hill one mile away from the scene waiting to hear the firing of the guo with which the deed was done. He also depied ever having received any money from Morris. The latter still asserts his innocence, and strong efforts are being made by his counsel and

friends to bave bim respited. In September, 1875, an old man named Davis, a resident of Lectona, Ohio, was murdered and robbed by Thomas Mead, a young man living at Palestine, Ohio. Mead was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but a year ago last May escaped from jail. Detectives discovered him yesterday at his home in Limaville, a small village near Allance. Mead refused to surrender and fired upon the officers. They returned the fire, wounding Mead, who, seeing escape impossible, blew his own brains out.

A grand fete was given on Saturday evening at Indian Hill Farm, near Newburyport, Mass., the home of Ben Perley Poore, on the occasion of the visit of Gen. Heth, of Virginia, Gen. Burnside and Senator Anthony, about two hundred members of the Grand Army of the Republic, officers of militia and prominent citizens of the neighborhood being invited to meet hem. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated, and at the barquet numerous speeches were

The express car on the Union Pacific railroad that was lately plundered contained three hundred thousand ounces of silver in bars, destined for the Philadelphia miot, being part of the Government purchase in Nevada. This being in large bars was too heavy for the robbers, and not an ounce of it was lost. The silver was valued at \$818,200.

At Newark, N. J., on Saturday night, Clarence W. Gumersall killed Thomas Kachmer with a knife, supposing him to be a burglar. The unfortunate man had been admitted into the house of Gumersall by the wife of the lat ter unknown to her husband.

Geo. Smoot's second trial for bigamy at Leonardtown, Md., ended by a verdict of not guilty. ed Consul at Montreal October 1st.

Indian Affairs.

CHICAGO, September 23 .- The following has been received :-

"FORT ELLIS, MONTANA, September 22. P. H. Sheridan, Chicago, Illinois:-

"Sturgis writes under date of Mussel's Hill, September 16, that in the fight of the 13th and pursuit of the 14th and 15th twenty dead warriors were found. He believes more were killed and estimates the loss in wounded at sixty. His own loss was, French, Nicholson and Gresham wounded slightly; four soldiers killed and twelve wounded. Several scouts were killed and wounded. Nine hundred horses were dropped been living four days on mule meat. The Crows are returning to the agency and say Sturgis sent them in, telling them not to fight the Nez Perces, because the soldiers were not to fight them any longer. The Crows say Sturgis' and the Nez Perces' camps were only eight miles apart, and it may be that they have sur-rendered. The report needs confirming. Noth-

ing from Howard since my last. "BENHAM, Commanding." General Gibbon telegraphs that Major Walsh was at Fort Benton a few days ago and reported Sitting Bull was still north of the line in Brit-

ish Columbia. CAMP HILTON ON THE YELLOWSTONE, NEAR THE MOUTH CLARK'S FORK, Sept. 15,

VIA HELENA, MONTANA, Sept. 22, 1877. A courier has reached here from Sturgis with a people and my children. Every interest you been three days without regular rations, and that his men have lived on mule meat or what-

fall with exhaustion. A skirmish has taken place between the troops and Indians. The Crow Indians made a dash for the ponies of the Nez Perces and ran off about three hundred. A fight cosued and the ladians were soon driven off. The bodies of six Nez Perces were left on the field. The names of our killed in the skirmish were :- Na than T. Brown, private; Edgar Archer, private,

Frank T. Goslin, private. The wounded are as follows :- Sergeant Edward Deveren, Privates George A. Campfield, William Young, James Cawler, Jacob Matson, Albert Fowler, Levi Weigel.

The Indians subsequently attacked a settlement and destroyed two ranches. They next stopped a stage at the mouth of Clark's Fork,

but the passengers and driver escaped. NEW YORK, September 24.-A Helena, Mont., dispatch of the 23d say:-Gen. Terry and the Indian Commission are expected to day. It is generally believed the Commission heading straight north and an addition of 950 lodges of Uncapapas, 120 lodges of Santees and 120 lodges of Assinabones are making their way to Canada. Nearly all the northern tribes are believed to be ready for revolt, and all can cross the Canadian border in three days, and would number over 4,000 warriors, exclusive of Sitting Bull's thousand, and all will join the latter if thought politic. Sitting Bull is amply supplied with The Valley Re-adjusters.—A dispatch from Harrisonburg to the New York Herald says:—

The meeting held here yesterday to sapersede Gen James A. Walker's candidacy as Lieutenaxt Governor was a some-what stormy one G. T. Barbes, of Bridgewat-what stormy one G. T. Barbes, of Bridgewat-was good and Government. Sitting Bull is amply supplied with and in this all those who are present established at Carlova, of the John for the United southern slope of the Balkans, twenty miles southern slope of the Balkans, twenty miles southern slope of the Balkans, twenty miles of the national republic, law, liberty and fairly obeyed and enforced. He is at present established at Carlova, of the southern slope of the Balkans, twenty miles southern slope of the Balkans, twenty miles of the national republic, law, liberty and peace."

I have just returned from the North with a southern slope of the Balkans, twenty miles west of Kazinlik. In this place, the population with all of its amendments; and we are prepared to see it fully and fairly obeyed and enforced. States troops and Government. Sitting Bull twenty thousand, there is not a grown man alive. For six weeks the place has been at the Children's Hosiery from 12/2 to 50c a pair; Kid Gloves from 75c to \$1.75 per pair; Handker was wrecked on Fair Isle. Wednesday night. told a Catholic priest he would never confer or bave anything to do with American officers; as they were all liars.

> CULPEPER ITEMS. - The manufacture of the Moffett register is progressing at the rate, of stances, but because we believed it was just and about eighty per day. Alexandria's quots will

> The contest for the House of Delegates between Mr. Jas. Barbour, conservative, and Mr. Strother, independent, is animated, and both parties are sanguine. The result will depend very much upon the vote of the radicals, though the conservatives proper anticipate the success of Mr. Barbour.
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> The Times newspaper is to be enlarged, and give me hereafter during my term of office. I

The President's Southern Trip.

The Presidential party arrived at Atlanta Saturday morning. On a stand in front of the

Markbam House, in the presence of ten thou. sand people, Mayor Angier welcomed the President for the city of Atlanta, and Gov. Colquitt for the people of the State of Georgia: The President responded as follows:-My friends of Georgia, I regret that by reason of a slight cold taken a day or two ago in a rain storm in East Tennessee, my voice is not in a condition to be beard in the first few sentences of my address by any considerable portion of this vast audience, but if you will bear with me I expect in a very few minutes I shall make myself heard. The day before yesterday at Chattanooga I met a committee of your citizens, who desired me and urged me to extend with the party accompanying me our trip to your beautiful and prosperous city. We were all very desirous to accept that invitation. We felt that extended as it was it was a very great honor to us. Individually we felt that it would be a very great pleasure to meet you at your homes, but our arrangements ahead had been made, and I supposed it was out of the question to extend the trip. Happily our railroad friends assured us that by riding all of last night and all of to night we should be able to visit Atlanta, and at once those who were the healthier and stronger of the party, urged by those of the other sex, consented to come, and now we are here. I wish to say in a single sentence we are glad to be here. The very elequent address to which we have listened, and especially the very encouraging statements we heard from the Governor of Georgia, are surely of themselves, greeted as they have been and endorsed by the applause of this great audience, of themselves so great a gratification that I would not on any account have missed the pleasure l have felt this morning. I suppose that here as everywhere else I am in the presence of men of repulsed. The fighting lasted until midnight. both great political parties. I am speaking also It is thought the attack will be renewed on in the presence of citizens of both races. I am quite sure that there are before me very many of the brave men who fought in the Confede rate army. Some, doubtless, of the men who fought in the Union army, and here we are, republicans, democrats, colored people, white people, Confederate soldiers and Union soldiers, all of one mind and one heart to day; and why should we not be? What is there to separate slavery existed in this country. It was in the Constitution of the country, the colored man was here, not by his own voluntary action; it was the misfortune of his fathers that he was here. I think it is safe to say that it was by the prime of our fathers that he was here. He was here, however, and we of the two sections differed about what should be done with him. As Mr. Lincoln told us in the war, there was prayer on both sides for him, both sides found in the Bible confirmation of their opinions, and both sides finally undertook to settle the question by that last final means of arbitrationforce of arms. You here mainly joined the Confederate side and fought bravely, risked your lives heroically in behalf of your convictions, and can any true man anywhere fail to Indian Commissioner Smith will be appoint- respect the man who risks his life for his convictions? And as I accord that respect to you, and believe you to be equally liberal and generous and just, I feel that, as I stand before you as one who fought in the Union army for his convictions, I am entitled to your respect now hat the conflict is over. My friends, Governor Hampton repeated to you last night the way in which I have been in the habit of putting it since I came South. There were a larger pro portion of trained soldiers in your army at first than in ours. In a much larger proportion you were good marksmen and good horsemen, and that is two thirds of a good soldier. But grad ually we learned to ride too, and, as some of you know, gradually learned to shoot. [happen to know how well you could shoot. Well, having learned how to ride and shoot, it was a but the convoy under Hifsi Pasha may have case of fighting between Greek and Greek. When Greek meets Greek, you know what the by the hostiles up to the 16th. He had dropped When Greek meets Greek, you know what the many of his own horses, and the command had conflict is. And more than that, you know exactly how it will terminate, that the party in have been greatly exaggerated by the Turks. that fight will always conquer that has the most Greeks. So, with no discredit to you and no were drawn battles, and the forces engaged special credit to us, the war turned out as it did. Now, shall we quit fighting. [Cries of 'Yes, yes." I have been in the habit of Friday's battle between the Czarewitch and Metelling an anecdote about General Scott and a statesman at Washington, in which the statesman said, as soon as the war was over and the combatants laid down their arms, we would have complete peace. No, said General Scott, it will take several years, in which all the powers of the General Government will be employed in keeping peace between belligerent non com-batants. Now, I think, we have gotten through with that, and having peace between soldiers and non combatants, that is an end of the war. Is there any reason, then, why we should not be at peace forevermore? We are embarked upon General Howard's forces are about to start the same voyage; upon the same ship; under for the Mussel Shell to head off the hostiles the same old flag; good fortune or ill fortune now being driven in by Sturgis' column. affects you and I; your children, as well as my dispatch in which he says that his column has possess is to be promoted by peace. Here is the parts of the country, its wealth and business, by its railroads; and I say to you that every deever else could be obtained in their line of scription of industry and legitimate business march. Sturgis says, moreover, that he will needs peace. That is what capital wants. Discorded discortant and continue to pursue the Indians until they or he | cord, discontent and dissatisfaction are the enemies of enterprise. Then all our interests are for peace. Are we not agreed about that? What do we want for the future? I believe it is the duty of the General Government to regard equally and alike the interests and rights of all sections of this countr . I am glad you agree with me about that. I believe further that it is the duty of the Government to regard alike and equally the rights and interests of all classes of citizens. That covers the whole matter. That wipes out in the future in our politics the section line forever. Let us wipe out in our politics the | many would not be indifferent to Russian buline forever. Let us wipe out in our politics the color line, and let me say a world upon what has been done I do not undertake to discuss or defend particular measures. I leave the people with their knowledge of the facts to examine and discuss, and decide for themselves as to them. I only speak of the general considerations and motives. What troubles our people at the North, what has troubled them, was that they feared that these colored people who had been made freemen by the war would not be safe in their rights and interests in the South unless it was by interference of the General Govless it was by interference of the General Gov-ernment. Many good people had that idea. I heading straight north and an addition of 950 and interests would be safer if this great mass of

nor you so secure in your right, persons and homes than in the last six months. Then, my friends, we are all together upon one proposi-tion. We believe and in this all these who are has because he was compelled to it. [Voice-"We don't believe it."] Now, I w compella to it. I was compelled to it by my sense of duty under my oath of office. What w done by us was done not merely by firce of special circumright to do it. Now let us come together; let

the State is being rapidly organized. Many of the prominent party leaders in the State are opposed to the movement, but it is going on neverable the prospects of a good fall trade are entheless, and is gathering strength as it goes.

Observer in a short time.

President Hayes and party returned to Knox-strength as the constant and the constant and the constant and the constant and the prospects of a good fall trade are entheless, and is gathering strength as it goes.

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each man make up his mind to be a patroit in his home and place. You may quarrel about

the tariff, get up a sharp contest about the cur-

rency, about the removal of the S' te Capital.

but upon the great question of union of States

tary Evarts worshipped at St. John's Episcopal, joy was great in that refined Bulgarian home and Mr. Key at the Broad Street Methodist when I was able to announce the fact to the Episcopal Church, South. President and Mrs. sister and aged father of one of the prisoners Hayes dined at C. J. McClung's, and at three | that United States Minister Maynard had en p. m. took a drive to the island farm of Perez trusted the necessary papers to the correspon-Dickinson, the handsomest rural property in dent of the Edinburgh Scotsman, who had East Tennessee. Mr. Evarts dined with W. S. traveled night and day to save these two iono-Mead. The President, in response to a question of Captain Rule, editor of the Daily Chronicle, expressed himself highly gratified at the the 10th inst., previously telegraphed to the action of the Massachusetts Convention. The party left on a special train at nine p. m. for

Lynchburg, Va. LYNCHBURG, Sept. 24.-The Presidential party arrived here at noon to day. They were met at the depot by the Mayor and City Couneil, with a few words of welcome from the for mer, and escorted thence to the Norveil House, from the front balcopy of which the President was addressed by Mr. Bocock. The President | a petition in their behalf, together with an ofand members of his Cabinet responded. The ficial letter from the Mayor, proceeded yester-President, after dinner, received calls in the day to lay the matter before Earl Derby in Lonparlors of the Norvell House. To night a ban- | don The Messrs. Geshoff are so well known quet will be given by the citizens at the Nor- in Manchester that their fate is a matter of vell House. The party will leave here at eight | concern to many besides their fellow-countrymen. o'clock to morrow morning for Charlottesville, The younger Mr. Geshoff was educated at arrive there at 10:30, visit Monticello and the University, and at 2:15 p. m. leave for Wash ington, arriving at Alexandria at 6 p. m.

The Eastern War.

Nothing has been received from Biela con radictory or confirmatory of the reports of the

A Russian official bulletin, dated Gorny-Studen, Saturday, says :-- "The Turks renewed the bombardment of Schipka Pass position on Friday from fourteen mortars. At one o'clock in the afternoon they began an assault on the right flank, but were repulsed. They then at tacked the left and centre, and were likewis-Saturday."

A special from Bucharest on Saturday says that there has been severe, indecisive fighting for two days between the Czarewitch and Mehe met Ali. The Russians still hold Biela.

Another report, which is unconfirmed, states that the Russian headquarters has retired to us longer? Without any fault of yours or any Sistova. Osman Pasifa attacked the Grivica fault of mine, or anyone of this great audience, | redoubt on Thursday night, but was repulsed with heavy loss.

Further intelligence concerning Mehemet Ali's victory on Saturday states that he attacked the Russian positions beyond the Bavica Lom. The Russians were entrenched in a village along the river. No official dispatch from Mehemet Ali has yet been published.

Mehemet Ali telegraphs yesterday to the Porte as follows :- "The weather prevented operations until noon on September 21st, when a furious engagement took place. We advanced to the enemy's entrenchments. Darkness stopped fighting. The enemy's losses were twice as great as ours."

A telegram from Bucharest says persons arriving there from the headquarters of the Czare witch at Dalme Monastu think the Turks wil not renew the attack of Friday, but will cu deavor to cut the route to Tirnova. Chevket Pasha telegraphs from Orchanie,

September 224, that Hifsi Pasha, commanding a convoy of provisions for Osman Pasha, has been requested to make a sortic to establish a junction with this force. A Russian official dispatch admits a loss in

the Schipka Pass on September 17th of 31 of ficers and 1,000 men killed and wounded. A telegram from Vienna says news has been received that 20,000 men under Chefket Pasha

have reached Osman Pasha with a fresh supply of ammunition. A dispatch from Constantinople makes a similar report. It is hardly probable that Chetket Pasha himself has reached Plevoa,

arrived there. A Vienna correspondent says the encounters on Thursday and Friday near Biela are said to According to information received here they

were not large. hemet Ali, telegraphs from Tzercorna on Friday as follows :- "Five or six different attacks were made to day by the Turks with from one to three battalions each, and all unsupported. The attacks failed. The loss to the Turks was very heavy. A number of the killed and which the combatants passed.

The Russians maintain their positions, which consist of a series of formidable trenches. There has also been some fighting at Kudickla by a division of Ahmet Eyoub's corps, and at Verbatza by two battalions detached by Mehemet Ali, but the Turks were unsuccessful at these places also. The whole action has been totally different from what it should have been.

urday that all is still quiet. Each side is apparently fatigued after yesterday's hard fight-ing. Doubtless we shall soon be attacked of Thessaly, Epirus and Macadona by Bashi

Austrian Ambassador, at a private interview Lorissa in the violation of the promise not to lice last year only two, both Kanakas, have with the Sultan, is reported to have spoken about the probability of Austrian mediation, and to have urged the greatest moderation upon the Sultan, pointing out the necessity of saving Russia's amour propre because Germiliation."

General Ignatieff is suffering from fever. He passed through Bucharest Friday night to rejoin his family at Kieff, where he will remain | ances. until recalled by the Emperor.

A dispatch from London says :- The pitiful stories of the condition of the Christian popu lation south of the Balkans are beginning to create uneasiness and indignation in Europe. The dispatch of Ahmed Vefik to Adrianople, at the instance of Minister Layard, has not had the effect of putting a stop to the execution.

The Italian Consuls are sending to their Government fearful accounts of the doings of the Ottoman officials. They say executions and transportations are depopulating Roumelia. The Italian Consul at Tripoli states that

A correspondent engaged on one of the relief agencies at work among the Bulgarians sends a tion. To resist its power will be usurpation. It hideous account of the state of the province. demands freedom of elections and freedom of He is at present established at Carlova, on the the press. M. Thiers princi, es are summarmercy of the irregulars of the Turkish army. There now remain among the ruins of what was | during a fog. The crew were saved. once a beautiful and thriving town but five or six thousand women and children. These poor creatures hide themselves as best they may, dreading the outrages of which nightly some of them are victime. They can hardly be said to have shelter, clothing or food, and have sus tained life by furtively gathering roots and vegetables left in their ruised gardens.

The same correspondent, writing under date of September 3 about the Geshoffs, says :-"Their case was fortunately taken up by Mr. Layard, and also, for the reason which follows,

cent men from a shameful death. However, a United States, renders it probable that the senthe efforts of their friends in this country will come too late.'

The Manchester Guardian says :- "The announcement of the intended summary execution of the Messrs. Geshoff, of Philippopolis, has been received with consternation by their triends in Manches'er. A deputation bearing Owens College, and it is believed it is in consequence of representations as to the condition of Bulgaria made by him to the London Times hat the vengeance of the Turkish Government has fallon on the whole family.

A Constantinople special, dated Sunday, states that repeated orders have gone from the Porte that the Geshoffs shall be brought to Constantinople, but it is feared the military authorities will not obey, and that the Geshoff's

A Russian official bulletin confirms the main acts of the telegraphic account of fighting at

A Shumla special says Osman Pasha was attacked by the Russians on last Sunday. Monday and Tuesday. On the last day the Russians were repulsed, with great loss.

LONDON, Sept. 24. - Mehemet Ah's reported victory on Friday over the Czirewitch turns out to have been a defeat, but the Russians do not seem to make much of the affair. Their official bulletin merely announces the followand none by the Turkish bulletins either.

The Daily News' correspondent with the l'urks calls the affair an offensive reconnoissance by ten battalions and gives about the same result as the other accounts, but ascribes more eredit and better results to the Turks than the Daily Telegraph's account, which stated that five or six attacks were made by the Turks, which failed, and the Turkish loss was very heavy. Mehemet Ali's and the Czarewitch's armies now occupy the hills on the opposite banks of the Vanica Lom. The Russian positions and the condition of the army are described in flattering terms by the correspondents who visited them last week. A steam ferry has been established between Pyrgos and l'arapsan to replace the bridge which was removed, so it would seem that the Russians are recovering some of their lost ground.

RAGUSA, Sept. 24.-The principal Montenegrin army now surrounds Gatschko.

Foreign News.

Urbain Jean Joseph Le Verrier, the famous French astronomer, who discovered the planet for his new station about the 1st of November

M. Grevy is a candidate for Deputy in the arrondissement of Paris represented by the late

The elections in France for Deputies have been fixed for the 14th day of October and the Chamber is to meet on the 7th of November. The manifesto prepared by M. Thiers before

his death is to be published in Paris to-morrow. I'he conservative papers doubt its authenticity. The Court has confirmed the sentence of M. Gambetta to fine and imprisonment.

Le Bien Public has been seized for publishing a report of Gambetta's trial. The Prince Imperial has abandoned his visit

to Belgium during the French elections. Contrary to expectation, the Pope has proclaimed as Camerlengo not Cardinal Panebianco but Cardinal Pecca. Cardinal Panebianco has thus a chance of being the next Pope, as the election of a Camerlengo to the Pontificate would be almost an unprecedented occurrence. The wreck of the ship Forest, which has been floating in the English Channel since her collision with the Avalanche, was blown up yes-

LONDON, September 24.—Special dispatches to the Times from Athens give an idea of serious trouble brewing between Turkey and Greece. wounded can be seen lying on open ground over | The Porte has requested the French Government as a guaranteeing power to advise Greece to abstain from her hostile attitude. The Duke de Cazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that he was confident that Greece's intentions were pacific. The British Minister on Saturday made a new communication to the Greek Government of the Turkish complaints and menaces after directions received from Earl Derby. The Turkish note conveyed through England A feint has been turned into an attack, and the real attack has not been carried out.

The same correspondent telegraphs on Sattle very root." M. Tricoup who is the Greek urday that all is still quiet. Each side is ap-Bazouks and Zoibecks sent there on purpose A dispatch from Constantinople says: "The in the insult offered to the Greek Consulate at introduce new Circassian settlers in the Greek revinces in the violation of the treaty regulation respecting the Gulf of Arta and in refusal to acknowledge the just claims of trustees. Earl Derby declares the explanation given by M. Tricoup is to be satisfactory and therefore the latter strongly complains of England conveying to Greece the Turkish menace while ac-

knowledging that there was no legitimate griev-

(Note,-Rogland is also one of the guaran ceing powers, hence her interference.) PARIS, September 24.—The papers to-day contain the manifesto of the late M. Thiers which it has been before stated was found among his papers. It is addressed to the electors of the 9th arrondissemen'. It justifies the proceedings of the late Chamber of Deputies and praises the moderation and wisdom displayed by its members. It explains M. Thiers preserence for a republican Government founded on the conviction that a monarchy is impossible. It describes the existing situation as intolerable there being a republican constitution and an ante republican administration. It strongly protests against the crisis of the 16th of May and proclaims the sovereignty of the nation and its power to rebuke the recent dissolu

DEATH OF JUDGE MOORE.-Judge J. W. Moore, for several years past a member of the Seal, Brown, and all the plain colors; Merica Washington bar, died at Mt. Sterling, Ky., on the 14th instant, Judge Moore was a native of Kentucky, and for several years prior to the war was Judge of Montgomery Circuit, in that bias; also Velvot Ribbons and everything in my tucky in the House of Representatives of the Confederate States. When the war was over he by the American Minister, and I believe they came to this city, opened a law office here with are now as good as saved, though still in pris- Mr. Isaiah Fisher, practiced his profession and on. Some three days before their arrest one took an active part in politics. After remaining

The Strikers.

A Scranton (Pa.) dispatch states that the Deleware, Lackawana and Western Railroad will open collicries to day or to-morrow, and men have been picked out who are willing to work if given military protection, and this will be given. There are thirteen companies of regusubsequent telegram, via Syria, of the date of lars, the City Guards Battalion and four other companies now in Scranton, and the three mouths' regiment will be called on by the Gov. tence has been carried into execution and that ernor if needed. It is generally believed if work is thus resumed trouble will ensue, as it is known that many companies of miners have been drill

ing recently. A Plymouth (Pa.) dispatch also says there is prospect of an early resumption of mining in the Wyoming region, and only the intimidation of the violent ones prevents the majority of the miners from going to work immediately. The strikers who have been committing outrages in Bradford and Wayne counties and the citizens who have armed against them have had several skirmishes. In Columbia county the Moliy Maguires have committed outrages on all the witnesses who testified in Molly trials. Two have been killed pear Rupert. The house of Ringrese, a prominent witness, with the Luthe ran parsonage and the house of Rev. Mr. Me Coon have been burned. Several notices have been sent to others.

Beath of Rev. Dr. Duncan.

[Special to the Alexandria Gazatte.] RICHMOND, Sept. 24.—Rev. James A. Dan can. President of Randolph Mason College, died at Ashland suddenly at four o'clock this morning. He had a tooth extracted, an absent in the gum resulted, and supervening crysipelas caused his death. His remains will be brought here on a special train to morrow aftergoon and interred in Holywood after Bishop Doggett has preached the funeral sermon. Serrow fills every heart. The deceased was 49 years old.

FAREWELL SERMON BY EISHOP PENICK. The Church of the Messiah, corner of Cay and Feyette streets was crowded to its utmost capacity ing :- "At the close of the engagement we held | last night by a congregation that did not fall far all our positions. A renewal of the attack is short of 2,00 people, who came to listen to the expected." There is no estimate of the losses farewell sermon of the Right Rev. C. C. Penick, Bishop of Cape Palmos, Africa The services were of a highly interesting and impressive nature, and the sermon of the reverend gentleman was in his best vein. He was assisted by the Rev. Peregrine Wroth, rector of the church; the Rev. Mr. Dame, of Christ Church, Alexan dris; the Rev. George W. Peterkin, rector of the Memorial Church, and the Rev. Geo. H. Kinsolving, rector of St. Mark's. The Bishop took for his text the 17th verse of the 21 chapter of Philippians, "Yes, and if I be offered upon the sacrifice and service of your faith I joy and rejoice with you all." He spoke of the duty and pleasure that he experienced in being called as a missionary and referred only once to his previ ous work in the church. This was when h said. "I have preached from this pulpit six hundred time". The sermon throughout was an edifying one, and was listened to by the congregation with evident interest. At the offer tory the choir, which was increased last night to thirty voices, sang "Lead kindly light and the encircling gloom," and closed with the favorite and beautiful missionary hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains.'

Bishop Penick leaves to-day for Beston to tend the Episcopal Convocation, and will sa He will not preach again in Bultimore. - P. more American.

LOUDOUN COUNTY ITEMS -About twilight, when an object could be indistinctly seen, a small child of Mr. Maffett, residing at Catlands mills, was sitting in the door of his house, when a Moccasin snake unperceived, crawled on the sill of the door, and the child, in attempting to rise, put its hand on the snake, when it bit him in the arm or hand. Mr. M. immediately killed a chicken, cut it open and put the child's hand in its warm body, and gave it a considerable drink of brandy. It suffered but little and seemed to receive but slight injury from the

wound. The snake was disposed of. On Wednesday evening last, as Mr. C. T Hempstone, who resides near Leesburg, was rid ing across a field near his house, his bull, graing in the field, attacked the mare he was rid ing, knocked her down, and in her fall he was caught under her; as she attempted to rise, the bull knocked her down the second time. Mr Hempstone received a painful, but not a seriov cut above the left eye and some bruises upon his body. Dr. Edwards gave the necessary medical assistance. We are pleased to learn he is not

much injured. Mr. Richard Houser, living in the Goresville neighborhood, had a horse stolen from his pature field last Monday morning about ten o'ciaby a colored man named l'at Harris. He rade the horse to Washington and offered him fit sale, at the horse bazaar. He was suspected having stolen the horse and was arrested. Ma Houser when to Washington and identified hihorse. Deputy Sheriff Reed B. Poulton hagone to that city, to bring the thief to live burg.—Leesburg Washingtonian.

A Defiance, Ohio, special states that there is much excitement manifested there over the report that A. Shaw, county treasurer, is "short between \$7,000 and \$20,000. The State Aud itor has appointed a special inspector, who has taken charge of the treasurer's office, protected by an armed guard, and will commonee an investigation this morning.

An arrival from the Arctic Ocean at San Francisco reports that of the seventy men left on the abandoned whaling fleet caught in the reached Point Barrow. All the rest are supposed to have perished in the ice pack.

A camp of tramps is located near Jamaica, L. I., and property of all kinds in that vicinity

A Chicago dispatch says the Fidelity Savings Bank closed its doors this morning.

Effects entirely disproportional to causes are requently induced by the simplest circumstan ces. A little pimple, indicative of the beginning of deterioration of the blood, will, by neglect of preventive means, develop into the loathsome Ulcer and sap health, or probably destroy life. Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture prevents such catas-

DIED.

On Sunday afternoon, Sept. 23d, at 41 6'clock, ALICE, youngest daughter of George and Agnes McBurney, agen 19 years. Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 217 Duke street, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

On Sunday morning last, at his residence, at Amherst C. H., Va., Rev. CHARLES D. WALKER, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Walker, of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, near this city. His funeral will take place from the Chapel of the Seminary to morrow morning.

chiefs at all prices; Zephyr Worste I, whith I'll colored 14c per oz; Ladies' Embroidered Co lars 15c; a large line of Lace Collars for chile ren; Corsets from 50c up; Yarn, Navy Blie, Vests and Pants of all sizes; Card Board Silver Paper Pictures in great variety; Motto Pocket Books; Steel Purses, new style; Lace and Sills Scarfs; Crepe Lease; all kinds of Ruffling very low; Buttons, Fringes and Black Velvet on the line as low as can be sold in this or any other

sep 24

A GRICULTURAL FAIR.

NOTICE-Persons wishing apace at the exhi-